

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1913

NUMBER 20

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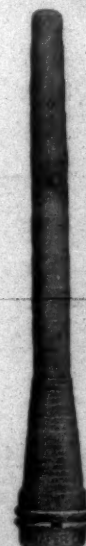


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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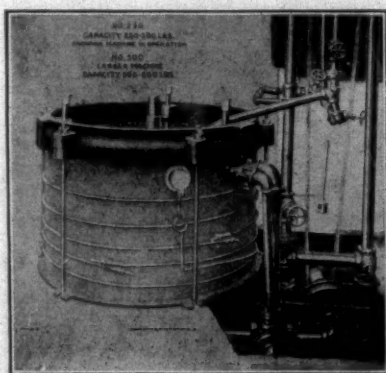
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1913

NUMBER 20

Packing and Marketing Cotton

Extract from Report of Commercial Agent J. M. Carson

HOW the present wasteful methods of packing and marketing cotton may be removed and modern business methods applied to the cultivation and preparation of American cotton for market, are questions to which the attention of economists is being directed and which are being earnestly discussed by men concerned in the several branches of the industry. There is no dispute as to the fact that the methods of producing and preparing American cotton are wasteful, and there is practically a universal desire for a change that will give promise of reformation. The time is opportune, at least for discussing plans, and encouragement is found in the fact that those actively engaged in the industry, from farmer to spinner, are prepared to co-operate with and support any practical and feasible system the application of which would secure the results desired.

The magnitude of the business, as heretofore explained, makes it difficult and discouraging to individual effort, corporate enterprise, or action by municipal or State authorities, a fact that is accentuated by failure of such efforts. The inadequate covering of the bale, the absence of proper care after baling the cutting of the covering for samples, the dilatory and expensive method of conveyance, and other conditions that are deplored by the trade are the outgrowth of the system in vogue and are inseparable from it. Efforts heretofore made to bring about reform have been directed to treatment of these symptoms, little attention having been given the responsible cause. Mr. G. R. Hightower, of Jackson, Miss., states:

"The dealers individually are not to be censured too severely for the waste, the extravagance, and the abuse so common in the industry to-day, because no individual can afford to provide a system of warehouses, warehouse keepers, weighers, and shippers for the protection and proper handling of the cotton he buys. No individual dealer handles more than a very small percentage of the cotton in the terri-

tory where he operates, and the necessary equipment for the proper care would cost too great an outlay to allow a profit on his business should he provide it. It is, therefore a necessity that the dealer should adapt himself to the system in vogue and apply the method in the main used by others in order to make money.

Baling at Ginneries.

Proper baling by completely covering with material that will insure protection can be satisfactorily accomplished by compressing at the ginnery, and this is undoubtedly practicable for the large percentage of the crop that is grown under conditions of concentrated production. Indeed, gin compression has been established at a number of points in the cotton belt and on many of the large plantations, with highly satisfactory results. A gin compress will take the output of a battery of four or six gins. It turns out a bale of 500 pounds, 20 by 26 by 50 inches, or 18 by 30 by 48 inches, compressed to a density of 30 pounds to the cubic foot, covered with clean, closely woven burlap, and bound with seven steel ties. Thus packed at the gin the bale is ready for market. One of these gin compresses can be installed for \$1,500 to \$4,500. There are several different makes of gin compresses in operation. At a large plantation visited, located on the Mississippi River and embracing about 9,000 acres, and on which two gin compresses are installed, it was stated that the weight of the burlap and steel ties used, which constitute the tare, is 12 pounds. The burlap covering measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards, is 46 inches wide, and weighs 16 ounces to the yard. The ties and buckles seven in number, each weigh 1 pound. Allowance is made for variations in the weights given. The established tare on the bale recompressed at the large compresses is 22 pounds for mills in Southern States, 24 for New England mills, and 6 per cent, or 30 pounds, for foreign mills. The tare on the Egyptian bale is $22\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. This bale weighs approximately 750 pounds and carries 11 heavy ties. The tare of the Indian bale, which

weighs 400 pounds, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The latter is 48 inches long, 22 deep, and 17 wide; the former is 51 inches long, $31\frac{1}{2}$ deep, and 22 wide.

Recommendations of Spinners.

European exchanges adopted the 6 per cent tare in consequence of the character and weight of the covering generally used in the United States. Whether this tare is greater than it should be is a disputed question, and one that gives rise to much irritation and controversy. Investigations at Liverpool and other European cotton centers show that while in individual cases the 6 per cent claim is too high, on the whole it is rather below than above the average weight of covering placed on American cotton sent to foreign markets. There is little doubt that the Liverpool Cotton Association, which is the leading and controlling exchange in Europe, and whose influence is felt in the United States, would rescind the 6 per cent rule and agree to purchase at net weight if the gin compress system should come into general use. This is indicated by formal action on the part of European associations in considering this question. In 1907, nearly five years ago, at the conference held at Atlanta, Ga., between a large delegation of the International Congress of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations and leading cotton producers of the Southern States, after considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

We condemn the bagging now in use; first, because of its rough and coarse nature it invites rough treatment; second, it does not hold the marks; third, on account of its great weight and bulk it entails heavy loss in freight. We therefore recommend the use of a light burlap or covering made of cotton, such as Osanaburg, 19 ounces weight per yard, 40 inches wide. We recommend that all planters, wherever practicable, put in as rapidly as possible gin compresses, and in baling of cotton the Egyptian character of bale be adopted, the ties of the Egyptian type, the weight of the bale 500 pounds, the density 35 pounds, and the bale to be marked

upon both ends with weight, grade and staple.

At the meeting of the International Federation held last year at Barcelona, Spain, the question of purchasing net weight was discussed and the following resolution was adopted:

That this congress confirms the convenience resulting from the net-weight cotton contract, and urges the members of each affiliated association to buy at least a portion of their cotton requirements on its basis, the congress being of the opinion that only by the adoption of such contract the American cotton producer can be induced to adopt the new system of baling and handling cotton, as previously recommended by the International Federation.

Advantages of Gin Compression.

It is apparent that the European spinners insist on the 6 per cent tare as a measure of protection against the excessive weight of bagging used in the United States. Continuance of the 6 per cent rule is profitable to the exporter on this side of the Atlantic and to the importer on the other side, but is not specially desired by either the spinner or the producer. This view of the matter is sustained by the fact that gin-compressed cotton is now shipped direct from the ginnery to the merchant or spinner in Europe free from mutilations incidental to sampling and free from the charges that attach to the old system.

Several important advantages over recompressed recommend compression at the ginnery. These are greater density and uniformity of package, character of wrapping, ease and economy in transportation, and minimum of tare. A 34-foot box car will carry 50 recompressed bales; 85 gin-compressed bales can be carried in the same space. The burlap covers and completely protects the cotton, which the jute covering of the recompressed bale does not, and permits the package to be plainly marked in a manner that will not be obliterated. The marking of the bale so it may be identified is a highly important mat-

(Continued on Page 7)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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Table of Twist Constants. Howard & Bullough Frame.

Diameter of Whirl	Diameter of Cylinder	Relation	Cylinder Gear	Jack Gear	Front Roller Gear	Constant
3-4	7	8.14	21	86	84	891.63
3-4	7	8.14	21	96	84	995.31
3-4	7	8.14	21	106	84	1098.98
3-4	7	8.14	17	106	84	1357.57
13-16	7	7.60	29	72	84	504.51
13-16	7	7.60	21	76	84	735.42
13-16	7	7.60	21	86	84	832.18
13-16	7	7.60	17	72	84	860.64
13-16	7	7.60	21	96	84	928.95
13-16	7	7.60	21	106	84	1025.71
13-16	7	7.60	17	86	84	1027.99
13-16	7	7.60	17	106	84	1267.06
7-8	7	7.12	39	72	84	351.70
7-8	7	7.12	29	72	84	472.98
7-8	7	7.12	21	72	84	653.17

5 per cent is allowed for slippage and 8 per cent for size of bands.
Constant+Twist=Twist Gear.

Table of Twist Constants. Lowell Frame.

Diameter of Whirl	Gear on Cylinder	Stud Gear	Front Roller Gear	Constant 6% Inch Cyl.	Constant 7 Inch Cyl.	Constant 8 Inch Cyl.
3-4	24	91	91	801.60	891.8	1011.3
13-16	24	91	91	749.40	824.4	948.9
7-8	24	91	91	702.80	773.6	889.5
3-4	30	85	91	599.00	666.2	755.7
13-16	30	85	91	560.40	621.4	708.9
7-8	30	85	91	525.20	578.4	664.5
3-4	40	75	91	396.40	440.8	500.1
13-16	40	75	91	370.80	411.6	469.2
7-8	40	75	91	347.40	382.8	439.8
3-4	50	120	91	507.60	564.6	649.8
13-16	50	120	91	475.00	527.2	604.8
7-8	50	120	91	445.00	490.2	569.8
3-4	63	108	91	362.60	403.4	464.8
13-16	63	108	91	339.20	376.4	439.8
7-8	63	108	91	315.40	350.2	414.8
3-4	91	80	91	185.60	206.8	231.8
13-16	91	80	91	174.00	193.0	216.8
7-8	91	80	91	163.00	179.6	201.8
3-4	24	91	80	.....	784.0	894.8
19-16	24	91	80	.....	731.8	831.8
7-8	24	91	80	.....	680.6	780.6
3-4	30	85	80	.....	585.8	685.8
13-16	30	85	80	.....	546.8	646.8
7-8	30	85	80	.....	508.6	608.6
3-4	40	75	80	.....	387.6	487.6
18-16	40	75	80	.....	361.8	461.8
7-8	40	75	80	.....	336.6	436.6

No allowance for slippage, and 9 per cent for size of bands.
Constant+Twist=Twist Gear.

Table of Twist Constants. Mason Frame.

Diameter of Whirl	Diameter of Cylinder	Relation	Cylinder Gear	Crown Gear	Front Roller Gear	Cir. of Roller	Constant
13-16	7	7.75	18	92	112	3.1416	984.30
13-16	7	7.75	24	90	112	3.1416	984.30
13-16	7	7.75	30	90	112	3.1416	787.20
13-16	7	7.75	36	84	112	3.1416	612.60
13-16	7	7.75	52	68	112	3.1416	343.20
3-4	7	8.125	18	100	112	3.1416	1529.10
3-4	7	8.125	18	130	84	3.1416	1490.70
3-4	7	8.125	18	92	112	3.1416	1407.30
3-4	7	8.125	24	90	112	3.1416	1032.30
3-4	7	6.125	30	00	112	3.1416	825.90
3-4	7	8.125	35	70	112	3.1416	550.00
7-8	7	7.	36	84	112	3.1416	553.20

5 per cent is allowed for slippage and 13 per cent for size of bands.
Constant+Twist=Twist Gear.

Draft.—For calculating the draft of a spinning frame, the rule is the same as for other machines, viz.:

Rule.—Consider the back roller the driver; multiply the diameter of the front roller and all the driving gears together for a numerator; multiply the diameter of the back roller, and the driven gear for a denominator. The quotient will be the draft.

Example.—Diameter of front roller, 1 inch or 8-8. Diameter of back

roller 7-8. Crown gear 80. Front roller gear 30. Back roller gear gear 25.

$$\frac{8 \times 80 \times 74}{7 \times 30 \times 25} = 9.04$$

$$9.04 \times 25 \text{ (Draft gear)} = 226 = \text{Constant.}$$

Table of Draft Constants. Mason Frame.

Diameter Front Roller	Diameter Back Roller	Front Roller Gear	Crown Gear	Back Roller Gear	Constant
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	140	84	447.90
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	128	84	409.50
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	116	84	371.10
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	84	84	268.80
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	78	84	207.90

Constant+Draft=Draft Gear.

Table of Draft Constants. Whitin Frame.

Diam. Front Roller	Diameter Back Roller	Front Roller Gear	Stud Gear	Back Roller Gear	Constant
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	28	84	84	288.0
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	84	84	268.8
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	168	84	537.6
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	60	84	192.0
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	30	120	84	384.0

Constant+Draft=Draft Gear.

Table of Draft Constants. Saco-Pettee Frame.

Diam. Front Roller	Diameter Back Roller	Front Roller Gear	Stud Gear	Back Roller Gear	Constant
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	25	70	84	268.8
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	16	79	84	474.0

Constant+Draft=Draft Gear.

27	24.68	119	9300	258	80	42.78	70	9400	.0527
28	25.13	117	9300	244	85	43.79	66	9200	.0471
29	25.58	116	9400	233	90	45.06	63	9000	.0427
30	26.02	115	9400	223	95	46.30	60	8800	.0385
31	26.44	114	9400	212	100	47.50	57	8600	.0352
32	26.87	112	9500	205					

Table of Draft Constants. Howard & Bullough Frame.

Diam. Front Roller	Diameter Back Roller	Front Roller Gear	Crown Gear	Back Roller Gear	Constant
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	27	72	89	271.23
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	27	90	79	300.95
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	27	90	89	339.04
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	21	72	89	348.73
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	27	108	89	406.85
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	21	90	89	435.91
1	$\frac{7}{8}$	21	108	89	523.10

Constant+Draft=Draft Gear.

Table of Draft Constants. Lowell Frame.

Front Roller Gear	Stud Gear	Back Roller Gear	Middle Roller Gear	Constant
20	70	50	..	200.
20	70	54	..	216.
20	70	55	..	220.
20	70	56	..	224.
30	104	75	..	297.
30	104	79	..	312.9
30	104	84	..	332.7
20	64	50	..	182.8
20	64	54	..	197.4
20	64	55	..	201.
20	64	56	..	205.8
20	64	58	..	210.2
Geared at both ends.				
14	15 and 35	21	20	5.00
14	15 and 30	21	20	5.833
14	15 and 25	21	20	7.005

New style, Constant+Draft=Draft Gear.

Old style, Constant×Draft=Draft Gear.

Production.—The production of a spinning frame is calculated from the front roller just as for a roving frame.

Rule.—Multiply the circumference of the front roller by its speed per minute, number of minutes in an hour, and number of hours per day, and divide by 840 multiplied by 36 and the number of yarn.

Example.—A frame on number 30's has a front roller speed of 115 turns per minute. What is the production per spindle in 11 hours?

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1112 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

3.14×115×60×11

840×36×30

=262 pounds.

A deduction of 10 per cent is usually made for doffing, cleaning, etc.

All machine builders give in their catalogues a table for production for both warp and filling. It is the opinion of the writer that these tables are too high, especially for filling. While we know that under the most favorable conditions these figures are attained, we are confident that a large majority of the mills fall far short. It is true that many mills claim to be getting 90 per cent production, but when these claims are investigated, it is often found that they are based, not on the speed at which the front roller is supposed to run, but on the speed it is running. In other words, the spinner has put in sufficient twist to make the work run perhaps unusually well, and then bases his production on the reduced speed. For many years the writer made it a point to get to the published production. This was done by giving the spinners not more than six sides, and keeping them hard at work. For a number of years it has become more and more difficult to keep good spinners, and where it is necessary for them to keep constantly at work to keep their ends up, they have to be paid more, and even then the mill will often lose more in a week on account of frames being stopped than it would lose in a year by keeping them running at a slightly reduced speed.

As we said above, the over-estimation of production is especially true on filling frames. Spinning frames in England are used for warp, and for filling mules are used almost exclusively. The standard twist for mule-spun filling is 3.25 times the square root of the number, and until the last few years this was still published as the standard for frame-spun filling. As a matter of fact, it is wholly impracticable to run filling frames at this twist, and at the speed usually called for. If it is necessary for the filling to be very soft, the speed of the frame should be reduced and if it is not necessary the twist should be increased. In the following table for filling yarn we have calculated the twist at 3.50 times the square root of the number, and have reduced the speed about 40 per cent from that usually given. It is better and cheaper for the manufacturer to buy a few more machines than to have over-worked or over-paid spinners.

In the table for filling yarns the twist is figured at 3.50 times the square of the number up to No. 30's. After this number, on account of long-cotton being used, the twist is gradually reduced until at No. 100's it is only 3.09 times the square root.

Production of Ring-Warp, 10 Hours.

No. of Yarn	Twist per Inch	Rev. of Roller	Rev. of Spindles	Lbs. per Day	No. of Yarn	Twist per Inch	Rev. of Roller	Rev. of Spindles	Lbs. per Day
4	9.50	154	4600	2.160	33	27.28	110	9500	.195
5	10.62	152	5100	1.715	34	27.69	109	9500	.186
6	11.63	150	5500	1.407	35	28.10	107	9500	.180
7	12.56	149	5900	1.198	36	28.50	106	9500	.173
8	13.43	148	6309	1.051	37	28.89	104	9500	.166
9	14.25	147	6600	.919	38	29.28	103	9500	.159
10	15.02	146	6900	.829	39	29.66	101	9500	.153
11	15.75	143	7100	.740	40	30.04	100	9500	.147
12	16.45	142	7400	.685	41	30.42	99	9500	.142
13	17.12	141	7600	.623	42	30.78	98	9500	.137
14	17.77	139	7800	.572	43	31.14	97	9500	.132
15	18.39	138	8000	.529	44	31.50	96	9500	.128
16	19.00	137	8200	.492	45	31.86	94	9500	.125
17	19.58	134	8300	.455	46	32.21	93	9500	.121
18	20.15	133	8500	.428	47	32.56	92	9500	.117
19	20.70	132	8600	.399	48	32.90	91	9500	.113
20	21.24	131	8800	.378	49	33.25	90	9500	.110
21	21.76	130	8900	.355	50	33.58	90	9600	.108
22	22.27	128	9000	.335	55	35.22	86	9600	.0943
23	22.78	125	9000	.314	60	36.79	84	9800	.0845
24	23.27	124	9100	.298	65	38.30	81	9800	.0750
25	23.75	123	9200	.283	70	39.74	77	9700	.0665
26	24.22	122	9300	.272	75	41.14	74	9600	.0592

Production Table of Ring-Filling Yarn. 10 Hours.

No. of Yarn	Twist per Inch	Rev. of Front Roller	Rev. of Spindles	Lbs. per Day	No. of Yarn	Twist per Inch	Rev. of Front Roller	Rev. of Spindles	Lbs. per Day
4	7.00	164	3600	2.172	33	18.99	120	7100	.207
5	7.83	161	4050	1.708	34	19.05	119	7100	.200
6	8.57	160	4325	1.435	35	19.23	118	7100	.193
7	9.26	159	4625	1.221	36	19.50	116	7100	.186
8	9.90	157	4900	1.059	37	19.77	114	7100	.175
9	10.50	155	5125	.927	38	20.03	113	7100	.171
10	11.07	154	5350	.836	39	20.30	111	7100	.162
11	11.61	152	5525	.760	40	20.55	110	7100	.160
12	12.12	150	5700	.687	41	20.81	109	7100	.154
13	12.62	148	5850	.624	42	21.06	108	7100	.149
14	13.10	146	6025	.575	43	21.31	107	7100	.144
15	13.56	145	6175	.530	44	21.56	106	7100	.139
16	14.00	143	6250	.488	45	21.80	104	7100	.135

Color Making

The science or art of color making is one seldom, if ever, discussed except by those directly interested, as in the past color mixers have closely guarded the secrets of their profession or calling, so we propose to give a few hints and suggestions as to the best practical methods to mix colors for the printing of cotton fabrics, as we think it will prove of interest to many, who, being as it were closely connected with it, have never had the opportunity to study the question at close range.

In mixing colors, a great many things must be taken into consideration, such as the nature of the dyestuffs to be used, the temperature at which they are dissolved and the mixing of different colors with one another, as although, according to theory, two colors may be identically the same so far as class or group is considered, still on mixing together, in practice, under working conditions, they may prove that almost every individual color or dyestuff requires handling in a different manner.

To illustrate, we will take the well-known acid dyestuffs, which are used principally in printing silk or woolen goods. It is very important that each individual color should be reduced as much as possible before being mixed together, being particular that one should be added to the other slowly, stirring well during the mixing; if these precautions are not taken, it will result in precipitation, and, consequently, "specky" colors. We will take the well-known group of basic colors, which are all "fixed" more or less by tannic acid. Ever here we find great care should be taken in dissolving at the right temperature, as some require a "good" heat to dissolve, others require very little, and, in fact, are injured by excessive heat in the solvent used, and the writer believes much bad work which is not generally attributed to this cause is the result of injudicious dissolving.

In large places it is manifestly impossible for the foreman to see every "batch" of color made up, as thousands of gallons a day are made, so this particular part of the color mixing business is allotted to a certain man who has charge of the kettles, and who very often has not got a thorough knowledge or understanding of the importance of the foregoing, his chief concern being to keep up with the demand as to quantity, very often at the expense of quality, bad work in the print room as a rule being put up to the actual mixer of the colors and not to the kettle man.

It is obvious that in large print works, where such an enormous quantity of color is used daily, it would be impossible to make up each particular color as wanted, so stock solutions, or, as they are commonly called, "standards," are made up. Each color is dissolved, a certain number of ounces per gallon according to its solubility, these standards, so far as possible, should be kept in barrels which are

as nearly air tight as possible, because, if exposed to the air, a thick crust forms on top, with a corresponding loss of color. In making these standards, great care should be exercised that the solution is not made too strong, for, although it may be possible to dissolve color, say at 12 ounces per gallon, in a hot solvent, the same color probably would not stay in solution at over six ounces to the gallon on being cooled down, dyestuffs varying very much in this particular as in others. This is one of the instances where nothing save practical experience will tell at what strength the various colors will remain in a cold solution, and once color falls out of solution it is useless to try and put it back again, as at the same strength and same conditions it will fall out again. When we have got a well dissolved and cooked standard, we have the foundation of a good working color so far as the printing is concerned.

A color is rarely, if every, printed at its standard strength, but is reduced, and the mordants added to it until the required depth of shade is produced. In reducing the colors be careful to have the reducing agent as near the same consistency of the standard as possible, as nothing injures the working qualities of a color so much as adding a thin reducer, and, in fact, a thin reducer will not hold the color in solution as well as a thicker one, although there are times when the quality of engraving on the copper rollers calls for a thin color. When this happens, a larger percentage of gum than is usually used is added and in some cases all gum should be used, it being possible to use a thinner color made up from gum than one made up from starch, and water can be added to gum in any quantity, whereas, if added to the starch it causes disintegration.

Also, mordants should be added very slowly, for if added quickly they are apt to precipitate the color, which not only causes a loss of coloring matter, but also causes bad work in the printing room.

After being well mixed the color should be strained. This not only removes all dirt, grit, etc., but helps to mix the color more thoroughly. —Wool and Cotton Reporter, L.

Soluble Softening Oils.

There are still some textile manufacturers who use tallow as a softener. They ought to make a trial of the Soluble Softening Oils, made by the Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York. They will be astonished at the smooth finish of the warps, the easy parting of the threads in the lease rods, the bright and clean appearance of the slasher cylinders. Especially fine re-close woven goods, such as corduroys, velveteen, satens, umbrella cloths, cambrics, etc. The seasons have no influence on Soluble Softening Oil it remains sweet, uniform and pliable summer and winter. It is neutral and easily blend-

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Packing and Marketing Cotton. (Continued from Page 3)

ter. The bill of lading and other shipping documents describe the marks placed on the bale for identification, but if these be obliterated, defaced, or removed by cutting the covering, delivery of the cotton to the purchaser is difficult, sometimes impossible, when a large cargo consigned to numerous buyers is concerned. The recompressed bale rarely reaches its destination in condition to permit recognition of marks.

Proper Marking of Bales.

The character and condition of the bagging as it leaves the large compress preclude proper marking. Moreover, the operation is so rapid and the material employed so inadequate for the purpose intended that the mark, usually placed on the bale while in motion from the compress to the laborer who removes it, is often so smeared before the bale reaches the shed that it is almost useless for the purpose of identification. It not infrequently happens that the mark, or a portion of the mark, is placed over a sample hole.

Several metallic devices have been introduced for the better marking of cotton. These are placed securely on the tie and can not be removed without removing the band on which the tag is fastened. If desired, two or more of these metal tags may be placed on the bale. The number and location of the ginners at which the cotton was baled is stamped on the tag, thus furnishing means for determining by whom the cotton was packed. The tags are numbered serially so that the ginner may readily ascertain the producer of cotton as to which complaint is made.

Condition of American Cotton in Liverpool.

In a recent report to the Department of State the American consul at Liverpool wrote in regard to the condition in which cotton arrived at that port from the United States:

It rarely happens that one sees a carefully prepared bale of American cotton, and it is equally as rare to see a carelessly prepared bale among the foreign shipments. . . . The constant complaints with regard to American baling appears to arise from the inconvenience which is thereby caused in handling the bales as well as from damage to the cotton and consequent loss from insecurity of the packing. The inconvenience arises by reason of the marking being so damaged or torn away at times as to make it difficult to determine all of the particular bales which are due to a particular consignee, and delay and difficulty are the outcome. The writer saw on the quays bales which had been practically denuded of covering. It is quite clear from the manifest that a certain number of bales are due to a certain consignee, but there is a loss to some one unless each receives the particular grade of cotton which he has purchased."

The advantages, however, claimed for gin compression are lessened if the bale be subjected to the usual cutting to obtain samples or if the quality of the burlap used for covering be inferior. No manner of

packing can be effective if the package be surrendered to such a system. Therefore, the substitution of an entirely new system of grading, which will limit the piling to one sample from each bale before the cotton is covered and provide that grading shall be done at the time of ginning, is suggested as a tentative plan for the successful establishment of a reform so urgently demanded by persons concerned in the cotton industry, and the establishment of which would be the means of saving the 50,000,000 or more estimated to be wasted annually by adherence to the present system. That this is entirely practicable is very strongly disputed by good authority, but the proposed plan seems worthy of careful consideration.

Compression at the ginnery, it is said, would save at least 50 per cent of the expense that attaches to the present system of recompression at points distant from the ginnery. Preparation of cotton at the ginnery for market would not only result in large economy in the cost of preliminary handling, but would result in further economies in securing reductions in cost of transportation by land and sea, inland and marine insurance, warehousing, etc. The complete covering of the cotton, the density of the package, the superior method of compression, appeal alike to transportation companies, insurance companies and consumers. To transport 250 gin-box bales requires ten 34-foot box cars. In the same space 300 recompressed bales and 850 gin-compressed bales may be packed. It is estimated that 40,000 cars are required to move the cotton crop promptly under the present system of handling. With gin compression this important work could be done by the use of 25,000 or 30,000 cars, and with great saving in time and expense. Instead of carrying cotton to the distant compress and being detained there for long or short periods, the cars would be loaded at the ginnery or a contiguous point for concentration and proceed direct to destination, or the seaboard if intended for export. Uniformity of the bale would be especially advantageous and economical in ocean carriage. In addition to economy in space the cotton would be packed in the hold without the use of screw jacks, which are now necessary with uneven and ragged packages, this latter per loss and further impairment of the package. In an address recently delivered before the traffic managers of the southern railways on this subject, Mr. Harvie Jordan, of Atlanta, said:

"Gin compression for the railways would mean a tremendous lessening of the expense of empty freight boxes standing on sidings and rotting for six months of the year, or during the heavy moving of the cotton season. Two-thirds of the present rolling stock employed in the movement of the crop during six months of each year could be diverted to other uses, or saved to the operating expenses of the railway companies.

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Warp Preparation

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by J. H. Bagwell

(Continued from last week)

A careless warper tender can turn on more bad work, ruin more yarn and cause more trouble and waste in the slashing and weaving than any one operative in the mill. The warper tender should be a careful, intelligent person, who will take an interest in his work and feel responsible for the class of work turned off the machines.

Most trouble arising from poor warping is caused by crossing lapping and failure to make the proper tying and piecing of the broken threads. This causes laps and loose ends on the slasher, which means a decrease in the quality and quantity of the weaving production, besides much unnecessary waste. Then if the warper tender is not a careful operative they are careless in setting the comb, causing high and low selvages. With a high selvage the beam at that end is larger in diameter than the rest, causing the threads to run slack and they are continually snapping and breaking at the lease rods in front of the slasher. On the other hand, with a low selvage, the threads run tight, causing excessive strain on the yarn, thus taking the life or elasticity out of it and if it gets through to the weave room that selvage will invariably give trouble, and all weavers know what a bad selvage means on a warp.

The person having charge of the warpers should be a reliable person and see to it that the yarn is turned off the warpers in good condition for the slashers. This can easily be done with the proper attention. If the yarn has been delivered to the slasher room in the best possible condition if we have a good careful slasher man there should be no trouble in maintaining quality and quantity in the weave room so far as the slashing is concerned, provided the slashers are in, and kept in, good condition.

In slashing, with a good slasher tender poor yarn can be improved to a certain extent. With a poor or careless slasher tender the best yarn that was ever made can be ruined as many mills can testify. Right here the production of the weaving can be greatly increased and the

waste and cost account can be greatly reduced, for a poorly sized warp means extra cost and waste and no end of trouble in the weaving. A starch and compound should be selected to suit the particular style of goods being woven and when the desired results are attained, do very little experimenting afterwards.

A point to be emphasized is that about one-half the weaving is done in the preparation of the warp for no amount of skill expended afterwards will produce good work. In making size there is hardly any set formula that will suit all cases. There is, however, a basis upon which a man may work out just what is best for his individual case. What will suit one may ruin the other. This is a point that it is hard to find two men that have the same opinion about it. Some will say that they have to have a certain kind of compound to make their work weave well, while others may condemn the same as no good. They are all very good if properly used. However, there is some that will not stand a special bleaching process, the reaction of the chemicals will destroy the strength of the warp yarn in the cloth, or in other words, make the warp yarn rotten after the cloth is bleached and render the cloth useless.

The amount of starch to use depends upon whether it is corn or potato starch, what per cent is desired to be added to the yarn and what the number of the yarn is. There must be a certain per cent of starch in the yarn to lay the fibers and make it weave well all over that is wasted unless the goods are sold by the pound. The writer knows of one mill that uses one hundred and fifty pounds of starch in one hundred and fifty gallon kettle, about one hundred and thirty gallons of water. This is used for number 22's yarn, "plain white." It is necessary for them to have a steam pipe to blow the size out of the pipe into the size box about one-third of this starch knocks off at the lease rods in front of the slasher and about another third on the loom, and they often have trouble with their warp mat-

ting up between the harness and reed, because the size is so heavy it cannot penetrate the yarn and is practically all on the outside of the yarn and by the time it gets through the harness there has been so much knocked off that it leaves the yarn bare and weak.

One of the most important points in slashing is the proper cooking of the size. Most any one will say cook it 45 minutes. However, 45 minutes will not do in all cases. The writer once had two size kettles side by side, with the same size steam pipe to each kettle, from the same steam line, using the same amount of starch, water and compound, and cooking the size in each kettle the same length of time. One would be clear and show that every particle of starch had been dissolved; the other would be cloudy and full of air cells, and one could readily see that the starch had not all thoroughly dissolved and cooked. So in order to get the same results it was necessary to cook the size in this kettle twenty minutes longer than the other. Upon investigation it was found that the steam pipe inside the kettle had just about two-thirds as many holes in it as the other, so to get the desired, and the full, benefit of the starch, it must be cooked done, that is, until all the starch granules have been dissolved and thoroughly cooked. The length of time required is dependent upon the location of the source of steam supply and the amount that goes into the kettle.

In making size it is best to have the kettle about two-thirds full. When starting to boil this will allow a better cooking. There is bound to be some condensation of the steam and expansion of the starch when it dissolves, so if the kettle is too full at start the steam must be held down to keep from boiling over. It is very easy to thin the size down after it is made, but it is not a good policy to try to thicken it up.

Next, in order to get first class work out of the slasher room, the slasher must be in good shape. It should be lined and leveled and the cylinder roll free to avoid excessive strain on the yarn, as the yarn

usually pulls the cylinders. Any unnecessary strain on the yarn here robs the weave room of just that much. Having the cylinders in good condition, next see that the size box is in good condition. The rollers should work free and not bind. The squeeze rolls should have cloth enough on them to make a good cushion. Some people use sheeting and some burlap,—sheeting is preferable. The rollers should first be thoroughly cleaned, then covered with white lead and let dry, then covered again and the cloth run or perfectly smooth and free from wrinkles. The lead holds the cloth and keeps it from slipping, besides keeping the rolls from rusting and rotting the cloth so soon. Rolls should be recovered at least once a year. After rolls are thus covered run on about four or five yards of good slasher cloth. In putting on new slasher cloth it is a very good idea to run on a round or two of sheeting on top for a day or so, until the new cloth gets set. This will clean the yarn better than the new cloth alone will. Keep the best roller in front and see that the edges are in good shape.

Slasher cloth should be taken off and washed out well at least twice a week. This will prolong the life and give better results. Having the squeeze rolls in good shape, attention should next be given the tension on front roll. There should only be enough cloth on the front roller to make a good cushion and make the yarn hug the cylinder. If there is too much it will cause excessive strain on the yarn between the size box and front of the machine. This is a point that is sadly neglected in many mills. The frictions should be kept in good shape to get good results. If the frictions get hard and can't be bent with the hands they should be replaced with new ones. A very satisfactory friction may be made by taking a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ " cotton rope and coiling it up inside the friction discs. Cover well with hallow and use plenty of flake graphite for several days until the rope gets thoroughly saturated, then you have a friction that will last indefinitely and give good satisfaction.

(To be Continued)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

February Contest.

We hope that those who expect to contribute articles to the February contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning" will complete their papers and send them in at an early date.

Our experience with previous contests has been that the winner of the first prize has always been among those who sent in one of the first papers. We do not know why this has been, but such has been the case.

We are again repeating the contest rules so that none may misunderstand them.

Rules.

The prize for the best article will be \$10.00 and for the second best \$5.00.

After the contest the articles will be printed in book form.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

- (1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.
- (2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."
- (3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.
- (4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.
- (5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than February 15th.
- (6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.
- (7). The judges will reserve the right to throw out any article containing sections copied from books or previously written articles on spinning.
- (8). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed name of the writers, according to their wishes.

Answer to Denn Warper.

Editor:

If "Denn Warper" will try the following rule, he can figure the weight of his chain warp:

Multiply the number of ends and the number of yards in the warp and divide the product by 840, the standard length and by the number of yarn.

Example—When two threads of 20s single yarn are folded together they are finished 10s.

864x1.000

—= Wt. 102.85.

840x20-2

G. A. W.

An interesting Problem in Cotton Mill Mathematics.

Given: Approximately 70,000 print cloth looms in the city of Fall River. Of these, about 64,000 of the ordinary type and 6,000 automatic.

The average number of looms per weaver on those of the ordinary type, eight; on automatics, twenty. Total number of weavers now required for print cloth looms in Fall River, about 8,300.

Total number of weavers available, on the average during the past year, about 6,800. Average shortage about 1,500.

Total possible production of print cloths in Fall River, 285,500 pieces weekly, or 15,002,000 annually. Loss in print cloth production during the past year through shortage of weavers, approximately 45,000 pieces weekly, or 2,370,000 for the year.

Assumed: The 64,000 of Fall River's 70,000 print cloth looms were of the automatic type.

Then the average number of looms to a weaver would be twenty.

Then the total number of weavers required would be 3,500.

Then, during the year such as 1912, when there were 6,800 weavers available, there would be a surplus of 3,300 weavers.

Therefore: Had Fall River print cloth mills been equipped entirely with automatic looms during the past year, they would have been able, so far as the supply of weavers is concerned, to produce every one of the 15,002,000 pieces which they are capable of turning out, and while so doing could have dispensed with the services of nearly half the weavers of Fall River, allowing them to go to other textile centers which were hard pressed for operatives.

Here is a delightful little problem in cotton mill mathematics which can hardly fail to interest any one of the parties to cotton manufacturing. It ought to have special significance to the investor who has found his dividend returns decidedly sub-normal during the past year; to the mill manager, who has had his hands full trying to secure enough operatives to run his machinery; and to the weaver himself, who like all the rest of human kind is anxious to get the greatest possible return for his daily labor.

The shortage of labor during the past year has been felt not only in New England but also through the manufacturing districts of the South and in the great weaving communities of Lancashire, England. It was felt most keenly during the summer months when the lessened cost of living and agreeable outdoor occupations combined to draw the weaver away from the confinement of the weave room. In England and in the United States together the number of looms that stood idle at that time must have run up into the hundreds of thou-

sands, representing an enormous curtailment in production and waste in productive capacity, through shortage of labor. If the automatic loom could have so completely met the situation in Fall River alone it would be highly interesting and instructive to ascertain the economies which it might have effected throughout the industry.

Up to the present the Southern states have far outstripped New England in the adoption of the automatic loom and this is not surprising when the conditions, under which Southern cotton mills were established are considered. It was a case of taking the greenest sort of backwoodsmen who had been used to nothing more complicated than the axe or the plow, and putting them amid the highly complicated equipment of the cotton mill.

The work of the operatives had to be simplified to the greatest possible degree; the machinery adopted had to be such as would do the largest possible share of the total work. The automatic loom went far toward meeting the exigency. It has enabled the Southern states in a few short years to offer keen competition to such New England centres as Fall River, located in states where shortened hours of labor, workmen's compensation laws and other similar legislation tend to increase the cost of production.

One of the outstanding facts in the development of New England cotton manufacturing centers during the past ten or twenty years has been the rapidly shifting changes in the character of the operatives available. It is not so many years ago since the operatives in one of the departments of the Wansutta Mills found an object of unusual interest in a French Canadian, the first of his nationality who had been hired as an operative. That was the beginning of a change which is still going on, in which the English speaking operatives are withdrawing from the mills as foreign-speaking operatives come to work among them. New England is being forced more and more to meet the same problem as that which confronted the South—that of getting quantity and quality of production from a labor force which in large part is not highly efficient. It will be interesting to see how large a part the automatic loom plays in the solution of this problem. New Bedford Standard.

Gas Described.

Two little boys witnessed a balloon ascension for the first time, recently.

"Oh, look there!" exclaimed the youngest. "What is that?"

"It's a b'loon!" replied the elder.

"What makes it go up so fast?"

"Gas."

"What is gas?"

"Why, gas is—is—melted wind!"—Exchange.

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A. H. PollardCloth Room
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R. M. B. McCall..Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16

New Advertising.

Our readers have probably noticed that many new advertisements have appeared in the Southern Textile Bulletin during the past two months. While our advertising has been a matter of steady growth there are times when it increases at a rapid rate.

In addition to special advertising we have recently received regular contracts from the following:

Saco-Lowell Shops.
Mason Brush Works.
Shamow Shuttle Co.
J. E. Rhoads & Sons Co.
Logemann Bros. Company.
American Dyewood Company.
Bradford Belting Company.
D. M. Dillon Boiler Company.
American Finishing Machinery Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Company.

A number of new advertising contracts will also be added at an early date. Advertisers who are alive to the development of the cotton industry in the South are naturally placing their business with the Southern Textile Bulletin which is the leading publication of this field.

Prosperity to Continue.

There is a period of prosperity in our cotton manufacturing and we know that all well managed or even fairly well managed mills except those on fine goods are now making good profits above the ordinary. Not only is the cotton manufacturing industry of the South prosperous but recent reports from New England show that the mills in that section are doing much better and that most of them are now sold ahead. The most glowing description of prosperity, however, appears in a recent issue of "Cotton and Finance" published at Manchester, England, relative to Lancashire trade, and reads as follows:

"Oldham mills are somewhat hard put to it to find a decent outlet for their money. No modest cotton firm likes to distribute much more than 60 per cent per annum to shareholders on paid-up capital. Anything more than sixty rather spoils the shareholders, and they turn up their noses next year at a mere 40 or 45 per cent. Scores of the Oldham mills are threatened just now with an epidemic of divi-

dends. Managers are falling over one another to keep them down.

"One might go into reasons. It would entail a long story as to why among many other things, the Chinese are beginning to wear cotton shirts with cuffs and collars; why India has suddenly decided that more new head-cloths, loin-cloths, and the rest, are indispensable to its happiness; why the cowboy "bucks" of Mexico have suddenly hit on a dashing new thing in cotton trousers of the finest Lancashire cloth."

Not many of our cotton manufacturers have ever been placed in the position of the Oldham mill managers, who are making more money than they know what to do with and who are having to work overtime to find ways of spending it. Less than twelve months ago there was a wail of anguish going out from the Lancashire district and labor was reported to be unable to find employment. Now they are said to be making more money than they need and a world-wide movement has been started to bring back to Lancashire all former mill operatives who have drifted to other sections of the globe for enough labor can not be found to keep all of their spindles in operation.

Our own prosperity shows no signs of decreasing and it is reported that in two days last week Southern mills sold over \$2,000,000 of heavy cotton goods for shipment to China and a number of them took orders which will require their entire output to July 1st. It is also reported that offers for a very large amount of additional goods for the same country have also been made.

One evidence of the prosperity of the cotton mills of this country is the fact that with less than half the cotton year, yet passed, the takings by American mills are 104,000 ahead of the same period last year.

Prosperity is however not confined to the cotton industry alone for the iron and steel business of the last quarter was never larger. Our general export trade is making record-breaking figures, while the consumptive demands of 95,000,000 prosperous people are keeping factories and merchandising firms busy all over the country.

The money market is rapidly righting itself and coming down to normal. Time rates are now 5 1-2 per cent., whereas a week ago 6 per cent was the ruling quotation. Call loans are being made in New York at 2 3-4 to 3 per cent and from 4 3-4 to 5 in Boston.

The most difficult money market period of the year has passed with fewer complications than were expected a short time ago. The interior is now remitting heavily to New York, which movement is simply the return of crop funds drawn from the New York clearing house institutions between the first of August and the beginning of December.

Large financial projects including the underwriting of another great consolidation of steel mills have been recently announced by Wall Street interests and capital seems to be seeking investment.

Probably never before has the country seen such condition in the face of a new President and an entirely new administration.

Not only does a new party come into power on March 4th, but with it goes a pledge for a radical revision of the tariff, the very thing over which business and manufacturing interests have been trembling for several years and now when a downward revision to some extent, at least, is assured, we face a condition of optimism and prosperity and little time seems to be spent contemplating what Congress is going to do.

Mill Wins Freight Rate Suit.

The interstate commerce commission handed down a decision last week in the case of the Riverside Mills of Augusta, Ga., against the Georgia Railroad and other carriers in which the question of minimum weights were concerned. It held that the carload minimum weight should be established with reference to the loading capacity of the car.

The decision was handed down as follows:

"In the case of the Riverside Mills of Augusta, Ga., against the Georgia Railroad and other carriers, the interstate commerce commission decided that carload minimum weights should be established with reference to the loading capacity of the car. If carriers desire to protect themselves from unduly low charges per car, they should do so by regulating the rate, and not by prescribing minimum weights which can only be loaded in cars of unusual size."

"It was held further to be incumbent upon carriers to furnish cars that will ordinarily contain the minimum weight established, or to publish a rule that will provide for charging shippers on that basis, when unable to furnish such cars."

The case was brought by R. J. Southall, Esq., representing the Riverside Mills. It seems that the mill ordered a car with a minimum capacity of 30,000 pounds, and one of a smaller minimum capacity was given, and the same rate applied as to the 30,000 capacity car. The mill contended that if the smaller car was given a lower rate should be allowed, and the case was brought before the interstate commerce commission.

**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

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DRAWING,****COTTON
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**GOMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

J. W. Butler is now fixing looms at the Putnam Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

L. L. Bowen, of LaFayette, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the LaFayette Mills of that place.

J. H. Rogers is now fixing looms at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. H. Hepp has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C.

D. C. Jones, of Columbia, S. C., is now designer at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

R. E. McKevy has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Zeb Mauney has resigned his position as superintendent of Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C.

T. E. Payne has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Watts Mfg. Co., Lilledoun, N. C.

Sam Baley, of Wadesboro, N. C. is now machinist at the Ida Yarn Mill, Laurel Hill, S. C.

J. T. Chappell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Kosciusko (Miss.) Mills.

S. T. Beasley has been promoted to second hand in cloth room at the Abbeville (S. C.) Mills.

A. O. Ferrel has resigned as overseer of night weaving at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

L. V. Edwards has resigned his position with the Dresden Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

T. R. Doby has resigned his position as overseer at the Efrd Mill No. 4, Albemarle, N. C.

B. E. Maner, of Greer, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.

J. N. Jones has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

J. J. Kennett, of Spartanburg, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the York Cotton Mill, Yorkville, S. C.

H. C. Harris has resigned as second hand in combing at the Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

J. S. Barnett has resigned as second hand in carding at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Mills.

W. B. Turner, of Whitney, S. C., is now second hand in carding at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Mills.

J. P. Petet has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

John Paseo, of Greenville, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Mills.

James Hinson, of McAdenville, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. B. Johnson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Simpsonville, S. C.

J. A. Mauney, formerly with the Belton (S. C.) Mills, has accepted position at the Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C.

D. E. Madden has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Laurens (S. C.) Mills and moved to Autun, S. C.

W. A. Barnes, Jr., has returned to his former position as overseer of No. 3 carding at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. J. White has resigned his position as overseer of weaving at the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills and accepted a position in Knoxville, Tenn.

L. T. Sandford, of Laurinburg, N. C., is now overseer of spinning and twisting at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

L. N. Burgess, from the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Mills.

W. B. Todd has been promoted from overseer of cloth room to assistant superintendent of the Buffalo (S. C.) Mills.

C. C. Hooper, of Union, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Buffalo (S. C.) Mills.

C. C. Bean has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C.

John Hipp, of Catechee, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in the cloth room at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Arthur Kitchens, of Scottdale, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Putnam Mill and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

W. P. Phillips, of the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Granby Mill, of the same place.

John Heaton has resigned his position at the Laurens (S. C.) Mills, to become second hand in spinning at the Watts Mills, of the same place.

C. C. Billings has resigned his position at Yazoo City, Miss., and is now section hand in the winder room at the Priscilla Mill, Meridian, Miss.

A. S. Armfield has resigned as overseer of carding at the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., and taken charge of the winding and shipping at those mills.

Chas. Byers, from the Dixie Mills, Mooresville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Johnston Mfg Co., Charlotte, N. C.

T. C. League has resigned as night second hand in carding at the Holland Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become second hand at Bessemer City, N. C.

E. R. Duncan, formerly overseer at the High Shoals (N. C.) Mfg. Co., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. L. Carter has resigned as loom fixer at the Putnam Mill and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga., and has a similar position at the Covington (Ga.) Mill.

L. C. Martin has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

G. H. Lowder has resigned his position at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to become overseer of night weaving at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

D. E. Davis, formerly superintendent of the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga., is now overseer of spinning and twisting at the Willingham Mills, of that place.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16**TANNATE LEATHER BELTING****IT GIVES YOU MORE OUTPUT**

You can increase your output by saving slippage. The flexibility and grip of TANNATE do this. Mechanical engineers figure that between engine and machine 20% of the power is lost by slipping belts. TANNATE saves a good slice of this.

Feel a sample, bend it, rub it over your desk top, and you will see why. Its smooth, even face and its flexibility give maximum pulley contact, and its soft clinging surface takes strong grip on the pulley.

Suppose as a safe estimate that TANNATE will add only 1% to the annual output of the machine. This 1% will pay the whole cost of TANNATE BELT for that machine, and leave you something over.

Besides, you can quickly prove on a hard drive that TANNATE outlasts oak belting two or three times or more, and so costs less per year. But we will say more of this another time.

Write us for sample and booklet.



MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cartersville, Ga.—Paul Gilreath is interested in a plan to establish a knitting mill at this place.

Eatonton, Ga.—The Imperial Mills have awarded contracts for 6240 spindles and 160 looms.

Inman, S. C.—It is reported that the Inman Mills will probably replace their old style looms with automatic looms.

Avondale, Ala.—The Avondale Cotton Mills have ordered a 25 h. p. Terry turbine driven centrifugal pump.

Salisbury, N. C.—It is reported that the Salisbury Cotton Mills will add extensively to their weaving department during the coming year.

Lumberton, N. C.—The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the National Mills was held last week at which a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was paid.

El Paso, Texas.—F. W. Clay has proposed the organization of a company to build a cotton mill at this place. It is probable that the company will be capitalized at \$500,000.

Concord, N. C.—Work of putting in the machinery at the addition recently built to the Franklin Mills is about completed, and the new part of the mill will be in operation in a short time.

Senoia, Ga.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Senoia Duck Mills by J. E. McClelland, \$250; Hancock Holmes Foundry and Machine Works \$268, and Robert Dallis, \$90.

Greenville, S. C.—All of the houses in the village of the Mills Manufacturing Co. will be repainted on the inside. The streets of the village are also to be improved to a considerable extent.

Egan, Ga.—It is rumored that the Piedmont Cotton Mills of this place have been purchased by a well-known cotton mill man of North Carolina.

Abbeville, S. C.—The Abbeville Cotton Mills, recently mentioned as to add 25,000 spindles and accompanying machinery, have stated that they have reached no decision regarding the enlargement.

Dalton, Ga.—It has been definitely decided by the stockholders of the Crown Cotton Mills that they will erect another mill. George W. Hamilton, the president, of the Crown Mills, will also be at the head of the new mill.

Greenville, S. C.—It is reported that the Mills Manufacturing Co. is contemplating an increase in their equipment. The plant is at present operating an equipment of 31,000 ring spindles, 816 broad looms and accompanying machinery.

Brevard, N. C.—The Floyd Mills, recently reported as considering an increase of equipment, state that they are not in a position to give out a statement of the proposed enlargement, as they have not yet completed their plans.

Englewood, Tenn.—The Eureka Cotton Mills, it is reported, will install the electric drive throughout their entire plant. This concern was recently reported as installing electric equipment in a part of their plant.

Lenoir, N. C.—The mills at this place have declared annual dividends as follows:

The Hudson Mill paid a dividend of 14 per cent.

The Lenoir Mills paid a dividend of 12 per cent.

The Whitnel Mills paid a dividend of 8 per cent.

Los Angeles, Cal.—According to Arthur Bridgman, one of the incorporators of the recently incorporated Los Angeles Cotton Mills Co., which is capitalized at \$750,000, plans for the establishment of the plant are steadily progressing and several sites are under consideration.

Gadsden, Ala.—The North Alabama Manufacturing Co., with a capital of \$10,000 and headed by E. D. Jordan, will open an overall manufacturing plant in the Price building on Broad street. About 20 men and women will be employed. Ernest Wooley is secretary and treasurer of the company. Operations will begin as soon as the machinery is installed.

Water Valley, Miss.—It is reported that the Yokona Yarn Mills will make considerable enlargement at their mill. It is understood that an addition will at once be built to the dye plant and winding room. The company operates an equipment of 5,000 spindles, etc., on the production of wrapping twine and mop yarn.

High Point, N. C.—The Highland Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by H. H. Millis, J. H. Adams, W. H. Ragan and others. The company will build a 10,000 spindle hosiery mill. This is the 10,000 spindle plant previously mentioned to be built by the High Point Knitting Mills.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Cotton Mills Securities Co., reported as planning to build a cotton mill, have organized with the following officers: H. W. Williams, president; W. B. Smith, vice president; W. B. Watkins, treasurer; — Milton, secretary. They plan the organization of a \$10,000,000 corporation to build a mill with an ultimate equipment of 600,000 spindles and 15,000 looms.

West Point, Ga.—The following is the annual statement of the Lanett Bleaching and Dye Works: President Wm. H. Wellington; treasurer, Justin E. Gale; directors, Francis B. Sears and Horace S. Sears. Report of Oct. 31, 112, shows: Real estate, \$60,000; machinery, \$60,000; merchandise, \$18,042; cash and debts receivable, \$12,479; total \$150,521. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$100,000; accounts payable, \$2,271; floating indebtedness, \$7,000; profit and loss, \$22,050; depreciation, \$16,200; total, \$150,521.

Concord, N. C.—The annual meeting of the directors of the Young-Hartsell Mill was held last week in the offices of the company. A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was declared and the officers of the company were re-elected. The officers are as follows: President, W. W. Flowe; vice president, A. Jones Yorke; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Hartsell.

Directors: A. Jones Yorke, R. S. Young, W. W. Flowe, J. L. Hartsell, C. B. Wagoner, W. A. C. Belk, B. C. Ely and W. C. Houston.

Columbus, Ga.—Owing to a decided increase in orders, many from the Orient, the duck plant and several departments of the Bibb Manufacturing Co. are running day and night and according to the management this will continue indefinitely. A slight accident in the machinery last week caused a three days' close down in two departments.

The plant now is turning out more goods than ever before in its history. Last year was a most satisfactory one, the plant having been practically doubled and much new machinery added.

Columbus, Ga.—The first week of the new year has been marked by renewed activity in the local textile mills. The order books at the various mills are reported rapidly filling up and many departments in many mills are running short. Every available operative has been pressed into service and all departments are being operated overtime with a view of catching up.

Last year proved to be one of the most successful in the history of the Columbus Mills, and their managements are all optimistic over the outlook for business in 1913. Labor and other conditions generally are much more satisfactory.

Concord, N. C.—The stockholders of the Brown Manufacturing Company met last week at the offices of the company. The affairs of the company were found to be in fine shape and officers for the year were elected. The officers are as follows:

President, C. W. Johnson; vice-president, E. H. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, F. J. Heywood.

Directors: C. W. Johnson, S. B. Tanner, J. A. Durham, W. A. Watson of Charlotte; E. H. Johnson, of Rock Hill; F. J. Haywood, J. P. Allison, W. W. Flowe, R. S. Young and J. F. Goodman.

The company paid a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. January 1.

Baltimore, Md.—In an opinion handed down in the circuit court, Judge Bond holds that a note for \$300,000, representing proceeds of the sale of a mill in Connecticut by the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. may not be used to pay for machinery placed in other mills.

"Machinery," the opinion states, "like other equipment, furniture and implements, and like merchandise, and raw materials, is property to be kept up and replaced in the ordinary course of the company's business; that is to say, out of its own earnings. The contrary construction, as contended for by the company, would permit it to depreciate the mortgage security by consuming the proceeds of sale of important properties in restoring or rehabilitating machinery and other items of the remaining security."

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Company against the Continental Trust Co. and the Baltimore Trust Co., trustees under mortgages on its property. The Connecticut mill was sold with the consent of the trustees, who refused permission for the use of the money to pay for machinery installed in other mills. It was contended for the defense that a proper construction of the mortgage did not permit such use of the note and that the machinery to be paid for had been installed and had become a fixture.

Durham, N. C.—General Julian S. Carr and his sons have recently purchased the entire plant and good will of the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company, of Chapel Hill. This mill is located at Venable, just a short distance from the town. The Carrs took charge of the property January 15.

The newly acquired plant will be operated as one of the string of mills owned by the Durham Hosiery Mill Company, and will be known as Durham Hosiery Mill No. 7. W. F. Carr, of this city, will have the general management of the mill.

The negotiations for the purchase of this plant have been under way for some time, and the deal has necessitated an increase of the common stock of the Durham Hosiery Mill Company of \$203,000. This addition makes the total common stock of the mill amount to a million and five hundred thousand dollars. Last spring the preferred stock of the corporation was increased \$200,000, making the total preferred stock \$350,000.

The Lloyd Mill is equipped with ten thousand spindles and the spinning has been the only work that it has been doing under the old management. It was stated that for the present the new mill would be used for the present at least only for spinning the yarns. The products of this mill will be used in the finishing plants of the company in other parts of the state.

The Story of Textiles.

The "Story of Textiles" is the title of a handsome book written by Perry Walton, and just published by John S. Lawrence, of Lawrence & Co., Boston, Mass. The book is a history of the textile industry from the earliest records of its beginning until the present time. It is told in a delightful style and is profusely illustrated throughout. The illustrations show the various methods employed by the ancients for hand spinning and weaving, the earliest types of textile machinery and the evolution of these types into the machinery of the present day. There are also sketches, with photographs, of the men who developed the textile industry in this country. Step by step the author has chronicled the development of textiles and the result is a most interesting and instructive book.

Greenville Mill Operatives Want Training School.

A meeting of about thirty of the representative mill operatives of Greenville, S. C., was held last week for the purpose of considering a plan whereby they can secure a textile training school for mill operatives, to be located in Greenville county.

This committee has issued a call for a mass meeting of the mill operatives to be held Friday of this week. At this meeting it is expected that definite steps will be taken for the establishment of the training school. It is understood that they will apply for the necessary legislation for establishing the school and this will doubtless be granted. Very little legislation will be needed to put the plan through.

The plan is to establish a school for training mill operatives in every department of their work. It has



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(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

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B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

been estimated that were such a school started in Greenville county, the attendance would in a short time reach the 1,000 mark.

Automobile Accident.

Considerable interest was aroused one day last week among pedestrians on South Main Street, Greenville, S. C., when the automobile of Dr. C. J. Brawley bumped into the rear of Mr. Lewis W. Parker's machine. The collision occurred in front of the Masonic Temple.

Dr. Brawley's machine was practically put out of commission, though Mr. Parker's was but slightly damaged, the rear axle being bent. It could not be learned just how the accident came about.

Cotton Consumed in United States.

Washington, Jan 14.—Cotton consumed in the United States during December amounted to 45,4287 running bales compared with 475,240 bales in November and 511,285 bales in October, according to the census bureau's monthly report issued this morning.

Cotton consumed in cotton growing States during December was 224,977 bales and in all other States 220,319 bales.

The number of active cotton spindles during December in the United States was 30,146,756, of which 11,610,422 were in cotton growing States and 18536,334 in all other States.

Cotton on hand December 31st amounted to 4,905,035 bales of which 1,704,420 bales were in manufacturing establishments, (940,359 bales in cotton growing States and 764,061 bales in all other States), and 3,200,615 bales were in independent warehouses, (3,064,480 bales in cotton growing States and 136,135 in all other States.)

Imports of foreign cotton during December were 25,075 bales of 500 pounds each, of which 21,548 bales were from Egypt, 1,481 bales from Peru, 1,730 bales from China, and 316 bales from all other countries.

Exports of cotton during December amounted to 1,391,385 bales, of which 610,386 bales went to the United Kingdom, 398,345 bales to Germany, 165,573 bales to France, 57,056 bales to Italy and 174,023 bales to all other countries.

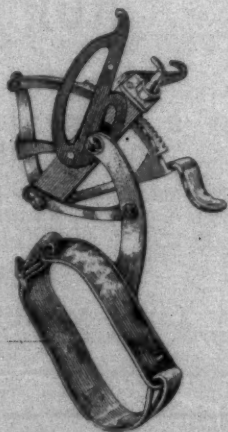
Explained.

Teacher (to new scholar)—"How does it happen that your name is Allen and your mother's name is Brown?"

Little Lad (after a moment's thought)—"Well, you see, it's this way. She married again, and I didn't."—Ex.

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Simple of Operation
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Cotton Goods Report

New York. — The need of spot goods seems to be more pressing and buyers are hunting through the market for anything in the shape of stock which can be used for immediate delivery. There is a steady demand for both brown and bleached sheeting, while further orders for denims and tickings were reported through the market during the week.

Additional supplies of brown sheetings for converting purposes are not easy to get for quick deliveries and there is a marked scarcity of sheetings for immediate delivery. Large buyers are beginning to make further inquiries for cotton duck which will be needed during the last half of the year. Many mills are already sold up and others are not in a position to take further orders for deliveries within several months.

Jobbers are doing a very fair amount of store trade, while road orders are also ahead of those for the corresponding period last year. Many buyers are arriving in this market from other sections of the country, both jobbers and retailers. Further advances have been named on certain lines of rugs to go into effect next week. The demand has been good, and well sustained, the only drawback being the difficulty manufacturers are having in getting the raw material they need. Prices are very high, and the shortage more pronounced than ever.

The Fall River print cloth market showed increased activity last week. There was not such heavy trading but inquiries were brisk and things generally have picked up.

The stock taking period seems over and buyers are back in the market looking particularly for small quantities for quick deliveries. Manufacturers, as a rule, have insisted on the full quoted prices and buyers have done no haggling where goods were really needed. The shortage of labor and the high price of cotton have placed the manufacturer in a position where he must resist all efforts to secure reduced prices.

There were lots of wide goods sold during the week at concessions for recent prices. In no cases, however, did these concessions go over a sixteenth of a cent. These goods were taken from small stocks which had accumulated because the styles had not been in demand for some time. Prices held firm in the general trading. It is estimated that the total sales were 115,000 pieces, of which 50,000 were spots. Deliveries of nearly all goods sold ahead will be made within the first three months. About all the goods sold were odd counts.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 4 1-16 —
28-in, 64x60s 3 15-16 —
4-yd, 80x80s .. 7 3-8 to 7 1-2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68

x72 5 7-8 to 6
38 1-2-in, std.... 5 3-8 to 5 1-2
Brown drills, std .. 8 —
Shtgs, sou., std.. 8 to 8 1-4
4-yd 6 1-2 —
3-yd 7 3-8 to 7 1-2
Denims, 9-oz. 14 to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck... 14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-
inch duck 16 1-2 —
Tickings, 9-oz. 13 1-2 —
Std fancy prints.... 5 1-2 —
Std gingham 6 1-4 to 6 1-2

Visible Supply of American Cotton
January 10, 1913..... 1,900,000
Previous week..... 1,076,000
This date last year..... 4,887,000

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 10. The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, January 10 were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange. Statistics for last year unavailable:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.
This Yr.
Port receipts..... 186,809
Overland to mills and
Canada..... 451,137
Southern mill takings, (es-
timated)..... 90,000
Gain of stock at interior
towns..... 727

Brought into sight for the
week..... 322,673
TOTAL CRO PMOVENT.

Port receipts..... 7,329,666
Overland to mills and
Canada..... 566,999
Southern mill takings, (es-
timated)..... 1,560,000
Stock at interior towns in
cess of September 1.. 681,700

Brought into sight thus far
for season..... 10,138,365

Ginning Report.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The eighth cotton ginning report of the census bureau for the season, issued at 10 o'clock this morning, announced that 12,919,257 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1912 had been ginned prior to Wednesday, January 1, to which date during the past seven years the ginning averaged 92.8 per cent of the entire crop. Last year to January 1 there had been ginned 14,317,002 bales or 92.1 per cent of the entire crop; in 1908 to that date, 12,465,298 bales, or 95.2 per cent, and in 1906 to that date, 11,741,039 bales, or 90.4 per cent.

Including in the ginnings were 77,799 round bales compared with 96,227 bales last year, 109,292 bales in 1910, 143,949 bales in 1909 and 230,572 bales in 1908.

The number of Sea Island cotton bales included were 67,329 compared with 105,988 bales last year, 89,611 bales in 1909, and 86,528 bales in 1908.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

165 Broadway, NEW YORK

UP TO YOU TO BE UP-TO-DATE

In Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing

ASK

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Business in the yarn market was quiet last week. A few dealers who had stock yarns, or unsold yarns coming in, made prices that interested some buyers and made sales that seem large in comparison with the quantities taken by the average buyer. Quotations were nominal, there being a difference of 1 and 2 cents for the same numbers. Deliveries on old contracts were fair.

There are some spinners who need business for late January and early February deliveries. Some who refused contracts in November and December on the ground that they were sold up on production until March and April, now want contract with deliveries to begin in two or three weeks. Others want business for February deliveries, but their prices range from 25 to 26 cents for 20-2 warps and 30 cents for 30-2 warps.

During the week, knitters of both hosiery and underwear bought yarns for future deliveries. The quantities they bought were comparatively small. Those who bought got price concessions. Sales of yarn for late deliveries for heavyweights were made on the basis of 21 cents for 10s. Southern frame spun cones were made for 23 1-2 and 24 cents.

Combed yarns were in light demand. Manufacturers cannot afford to buy freely at the present high prices. Dealers predict that there will be no demand of importance until prices break.

Southern Single Skeins:

4s to 8s	20	—20 1-2
10s	20	1-2-21
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	23	—
20s	23	—23 1-2
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	28	—28 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2-22
12s	22	—22 1-2
14s	21	1-2-22 1-2
16s	22	—23
20s	24	—
24s	25	1-2-—
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	28	1-2-29
40s	38	1-2-39
50s	45	—
60s	50	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	20	—20 1-2
8-4 slack	20	1-2-—
9-4 slack	20	1-2-—
8-3 hard twist	19	1-2-—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	—21 1-2
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	21	1-2-22 2
16s	22	1-2-23
20s	23	1-2-—
24s	24	1-2-—
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	28	1-2-—
40s	37	—37 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2-—
12s	22	—
14s	22	1-2-23
16s	23	1-2-—
20s	24	—24 1-2
24s	25	1-2-26
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	29	—
40s	39	—
50s	46	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	1-2-21
10s	21	—21 1-2
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	22	1-2-23
18s	23	—23 1-2
20s	23	1-2-—
22s	23	1-2-24
24s	24	—
26s	24	1-2-25
30s	26	—26 1-2
40s	36	—36 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26	1-2-—
22s	27	—
24s	27	1-2-—
26s	28	—28 1-2
30s	30	—31
36s	35	—36
40s	40	—41
50s	47	—48
60s	50	—51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—29 1-2
24s	31	—
30s	34	—35
40s	41	—
50s	47	—50
60s	57	—59

Two-Ply Combed-Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	—32
24s	33	—
30s	36	—37
40s	45	—46
50s	49	—52
60s	57	—60
70s	69	—71
80s	78	—82

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stock
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	33	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	...
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	...	65
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	...	100
New issue	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	...
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	800	...
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	85	100
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	165	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	72	...
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens C. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	145	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Molloyhon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	...
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Avon	100	...
Brookside	112	...
Brown, common	115	...
Brown, preferred	100	...
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	90	...
Do. Pref.	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	140	...
Efird	106	125
Erwin	123	125
Erwin pref.	105	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	95	100
Gray	121	...
Florence	124	...
Highland Park	181	185
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Loray	10	...
Loray, preferred	90	92
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	...
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	100	...
Nakomis	200	...
Patterson	120	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscasset	105	...
Woodlawn	102	...

Olympia Mills, S. C., pf	...	...
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100&int
preferred	60	...
common	20	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, common	100	...
Oconee Mills, pf	100	& in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100	& in.
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pf	45	...
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	...
Watts-Mills, S. C.	70	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	...
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	...
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...	...

Personal Items

D. V. Searcy has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Asheville (N. C.) Mills.

W. C. Stovall is now second hand in weaving at the Kosciusko (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

P. D. Herndon has resigned as manager of the mill store of the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

E. M. Hoover has resigned as overseer of carding at the Shaw Mill, Weldon, N. C.

C. T. Sigmon has resigned his position at Newton, N. C., to accept one at Brookford, N. C.

M. H. Hill has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C.

M. H. Hall, of Walhalla, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

T. C. Wilson, formerly superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, is now located in Charlotte, N. C.

A. H. Hamilton of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. S. Chadwick has resigned his position at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become second in weaving at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. E. Merchant, overseer of cloth room at the Hartsville (S. C.) Mills has been elected president of the Y. M. C. A. at that place.

J. J. Conger resigned as second hand in spinning at the Manchester (Ga.) Mills, to become overseer of spinning at Thomaston, Ga.

I. Z. Norris has been promoted from second hand in spooling to second hand in spinning at the Manchester (Ga.) Mills.

D. S. Watts has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Shaw Cotton Mill, Weldon, N. C.

W. M. Miller, overseer of carding at the Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C., is now secretary and treasurer of the Hartsville Y. M. C. A.

Albert Goring has resigned his position with the Ramapo Bleachery, Walhalla, N. J., and accepted one with the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

B. M. Davis, manager of the Lumberton (N. C.) Mills store will also have charge of the mill store of the Jennings Cotton Mills of the same place.

Geo. B. Briefz, superintendent of the Dresden Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C., entertained a number of his employees at an elegant dinner at the Waverly Hotel last Saturday evening.

MILL and MACHINE BRUSHES

Repairing A Specialty

MASON BRUSH WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

CHARLES A. O'NEIL, Agt. and Mgr.

DYE YOUR FAST BROWNS

WITH

EXTRACT CUTCH

UNIFORM QUALITY

LOW COST

EXCELLENT FASTNESS

EASILY DYED

SUPERIOR SHADE

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Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

REAR 11 E. 4th STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
EXPERT OVERHAULERS AND REPAIRERS OF

SPINNING AND CARD-ROOM MACHINERY

REPAIRS

MANUFACTURE AND FURNISH

Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed

Steel Rolls, Pressers, Spindles

Steel Rolls Re Necked and Re-Fluted

Flyers, Bolsters, Bases

Card Room Spindles Re-Topped

Top Rolls, Collars

Flyers Repaired and Balanced

Whorls, Steps, Etc

OUR EXPERTS ENDORSED BY OVER 500 MILL MEN



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well

on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. S. Chadwick has resigned his position at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become second in weaving at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. F. Campbell has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C., to accept position as overseer of spinning in a mill in Alabama.

C. T. Simon has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Clyde Mills, Newton, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

C. P. Guthrie has resigned his position at Newton, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Dudley Shoals Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.

J. O. Davis has resigned as section hand in weaving at the Watts Mills, Laurens, to accept position as second hand in weaving at the Laurens Cotton Mills of the same place.

J. T. Henderson, overseer of carding, spinning, and finishing at the Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills, was presented Christmas with a roller top desk, a fountain pen, and a check for \$25.

Chas. L. Ashley, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted a position with the Dary Ring Traveler Co. and will represent them in Georgia and Alabama, with headquarters in Smyrna, Ga.

R. J. Brown, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala., to become superintendent of the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., was presented with a watch chain and charm by his help when he left the Ashcraft Mills.

Attempts to Commit Suicide.

Ollie Harris, watchman at Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., attempted suicide Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock. He shot himself with a 32 calibre revolver, the ball penetrating the body just below the heart. At first it was believed he would die of the wound, but he has since rallied and will probably recover.

Lost Finger in Machinery.

Young Fuller, son of J. R. Fuller, lost a finger last Wednesday by it being caught in some machinery operated by him at the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C. He was attending to the machines when his finger was caught in some way and pulled into it. The finger was cut off near the first joint.

No Way Out.

Mother—Now, Willie, you know told you not to go in swimming, and yet you have been in the water. Willie—I know it, ma, but Satan tempted me.

Mother—And why did you not tell Satan to get behind you?

Willie—I did, and he kicked me in.—Exchange.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

For Sale.

75 Sixteen Harness Stafford Head Motions, good as new, and will suit any loom. Will sell cheap.

Araspha Mfg. Co.,
Chester, Pa.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles.
3½ inch ring
Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z
7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1024, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Want a thoroughly competent man to grade cotton and do general office work, such as keep books, etc. The right price to the right man. No jacklegs need apply. Address No. 1022, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer and have given satisfaction. Can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years' experience in mill. 4 years as overser and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and quantity. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 264.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years' experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 265.

WANT—Position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Now employed as superintendent but am open for an engagement at not less than \$100.00 per month. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience as overseer. Married. 37 years old, and can give good references. No. 266.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Eight years' experience as superintendent and am now employed but prefer to change. Can keep books and would accept position as manager. Good references. Address No. 267.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references but wish to change. Can give satisfaction. Address No. 268.

A NO. 1 overseer of weaving now employed wants to correspond with mill interested in securing a man that is sober, energetic and competent. Will supply references. No. 269.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but have good reason for change. 9 years' experience. Familiar with both white and colored work. Married. Good references. No. 270.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have been overseer 14 years. 11 years in one room. Now employed but can change on two weeks' notice. No. 271.

WANT position as overseer spinning in large room. 20 years' experience. Have been in charge of large room for 5 years. Now overseer of 50,000-spindle room. Reason for changing do not like location. Age 30. Married. Best of references. Can change on two weeks' notice. No. 272.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Can do own designing and know plain Draper or box looms. Long experience and best of reference. Age 37 Married. Now employed as designer and overseer of weaving in a S. C. mill with over 1,600 looms

on plains and fancies. Can change on short notice. No. 273.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am an expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 275.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Prefer a North or South Carolina mill. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced and can furnish good references. Address No. 279.

WANT position as carder and spinner or superintendent of yarn mill. Will not accept less than \$3.00 per day. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 280.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man. 14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent Now employed but wish to change Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bleaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

Want position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running a hosiery yarn mill Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

PATENTS

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

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Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D.C.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work, checks and dobby. Have been overseer for 1 years. Married. Good references Address No. 290.

WANT position as overseer weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Good references as to ability and character. Now employed as second hand on 11 E. Model Draper looms. Address No. 291.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experienced on white goods. Can do my own fixing when necessary. Best of references. Prefer position in N. C. or S. C., at not less than \$2.00 per day. Address No. 292.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning or weave mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Seven

years as superintendent. Five years with present mill as superintendent. Do not drink and can give good references. Can change on 30 days' notice. Will only change for better salary. Address No. 293.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or carder in a large mill. Consider nothing less than \$4.00 per day. Larger salary only reason for changing. Now carder and assistant superintendent. Six year with same mill. Can give good references. Address No. 294.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 295.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years' experience as overseer on 10 to 50's yarn. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 296.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 297.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years' as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a room successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 298.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 299.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish good references from all employers. Address No. 300.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have handled large rooms successfully. Good references. Address No. 301.

WANTED—Position of superintendent or manager by one who is fully competent and can come well recommended by present and past employers. 40 years old; married and of temperate habits; my experience extends over a period of twenty years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 302.

WANT position as superintendent of large weaving mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish larger job. Have always made good and can show results. Good references. Address No. 303.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 28 years of age. Have had 8 years experience as second hand and can furnish best of references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 304.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed as second hand in 25,000-spindle mill for 9 years and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 305.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 306.

WANT position as superintendent. Five years experience as overseer, 2 years as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 307.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am married man. Sober and am now employed. Have a textile diploma and can furnish best of references. Can come at once. Address No. 308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

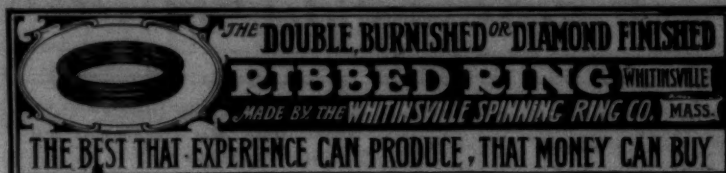
WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

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WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

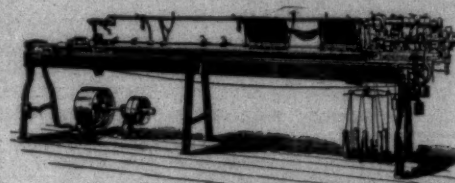
WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.



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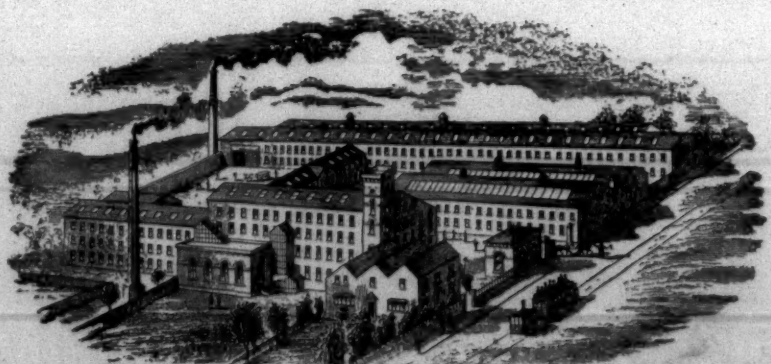
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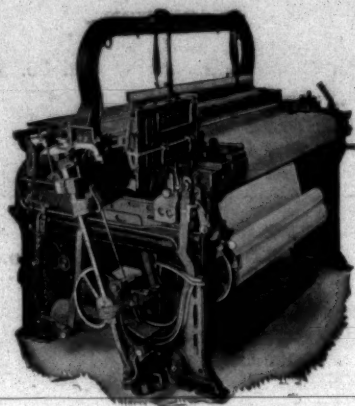
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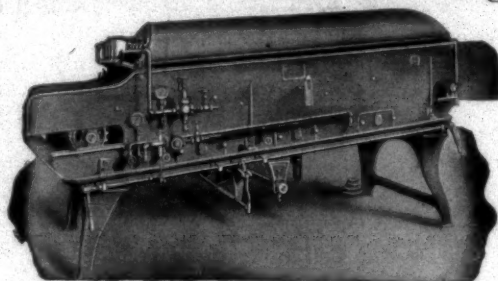
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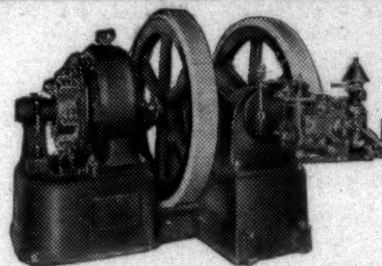
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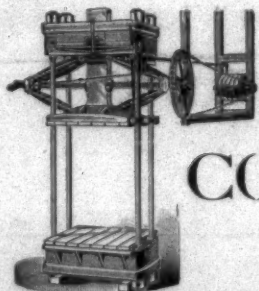
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